in the 5th of December were not legal in their ut that all their acts were illegal and livalid, ilearned gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Tacker) sesterday addressed this tribunal, said wept away all the prior acts of these de facto, but he gave us no author of the senter in the second of the senter in the second of the senter in the second of the second

r votes or are they doubting whether or ork may not be undone to leave undone casting the electoral vote of a State unti-e ascertained whether a proceeding e accuracy of their work succe Shall they wait until some per test the accuracy of their work succeeds or not? Shall they wait until some person claiming by quo warranto possession of their office; shall they wait until the time is past when they can legally perform the duty of casting the vote, a duty so important to the State and a duty which they are bound under penalty to perform (for I believe that by the laws of Florida penalties are imposed if they fail to act as the law requires. It seems to me that in view of the jurisdiction and capacity of this Tribunal, in view of its power to take testimony, and in view of the purpose of introducing this testimony which I have undertaken to state, the application should be avoided.

The commission at thirty-live minutes past three P. M. adjourned to Monday morning at eleven o'clock.

THE OREGON ELECTOR.

"GOBBLE" DISCOVEREP-EXPERTS TESTIFY THAT HE IS J. N. PATRICK-AN OREGON DEMOCRAT EXPLAINS WHY MONEY WAS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1877. In the Oregon electoral investigation to-day Tilliam D. Spencer, Journal Clerk of the United nates Senate, was called to give testimony an expert relative to the handwriting n two cipher despatches, one of which was idressed to W. T. Pelton, of New York, and signed J. H. N. Patrick, and the other addressed to Samuel J. Filden, of New York, signed "Gobble." Mr. Spenser stifled that he thought the despatches were written by the same person and with the same kind of ink thinking that these despatches were

Ris reason for thinking that those despatches were written by the same person was that many of the letters to be found in both were similar in shape, &c.

James N. Fitzpatinck, a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the United States Senate, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Spencer.

W. C. Griswold, an Oregon democrat, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Beliniogr, Chairman of the Oregon Democratic Committee, and of Senator Kelly, relative to the use of mency by democrats in connection with the Watts electoral case. He stated that the reason the National Democratic Committee were called upon to furnish money for the purpose of contesting the issuing of a certificate of election to Dr. Watts was because the Oregon democrats were poorer than a church contribution box.

MORK CORROBORATION OF "GOBBLE."

Mr. McLennon, of the Treasury Department, was called and corroborated the testimony of two previous experts relative to the hadwriting on the despatches signed "J. H.," "N. Patrick" and "Gobble."

The committe will finish taking testimony in this case on Monday next.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

MR. MADDOX PRODUCES THE LETTERS FROM GOVERNOR WELLS, AND THEY ARE READ-THE COMMITTEE REPUSE TO ALLOW WELLS

The Committee on the Powers, Privileges and Duties of the House in Counting the Electoral Vote to-day exelector on the Haves and Wheeler ticket. He says that be did not think that as examining surgeon of the Pension Office he held such office of trust or profit as alsoualified him from being an elector under the prowhen he was elected and when he cast his vote in the college, and held the position now. He received no salary, but received a fee of \$2 in each case of examination. No question of his eligibility was raised before the election but was afterward.

Questioned by Mr. Field-Have you the letters of which you have spoken? A. I feel much indisposed this morning, and would therefore ask to be excused

till Monday.

Mr. Field—Have you the letters? A. I have.

The witness did so. Mr. Field (presenting one of the letters)-Is this the

Mr. Field (presenting one of the letters)—Is this the caled letter addressed to Hon. J. R. West, Washington, D. C., to which you have reterred? A. Yes, it appears to be the same letter.

Mr. Field—Presenting the other letter. Is this the open letter of which you have spoken? A. Yes; the one addressed to me.

Mr. Field then read the letter, as follows:—

New OBLEANS. Nov. 20, 1870.

To Mr. J. H. Maddox, New Orleans;—
DEAR Size—Understanding the political condition of matters here from association with both political parties, and a friend of the President and a government officer, would it not be considered a part of your daty to go at once to Washington with as little delay as possible, and place before the President the condition and the pending sangers of the situation. Should you concide upon prompt action in the premises allow me to commend you to Senator West, who is my friend, and with whom you will freely communicate. Yours, very truly.

J. MADISON Wr.LLS.

The witness said that when he first alluded to these letters they were in New Orleans, but had been received by him to-day, and in response to Mr. Field, answered that he was yesterday dismissed as agent of the Internal Revenue Hureau.

At this point Senator West came into the room, when Mr. Field asked him to open the letter addressed to the Genator. Mr. West repried that he would open the letter, which he did, and read its contents, as follows:—

New Orleans, La, Nov. 21, 1870.

My Dear Sexator—I recret much not seeing you when

New ORLEANS, La., Nov. 21, 1870.

My DRAR SENATOR—I regret much not seeing you when here. I wanted to say much to you which would be at least imprudent to put upon paper. I trust, however, to meet you in Washington as soen as the canvass is ever which its upon us. Our duties as roturning officers have augmented the magnitude of the destiny of the two great parties—may I not say the nation? I fully comprehend the atuation, as well as my duty to the greatest living general, U.S. Grant, and not with my consent shall this oppressed people be governed by his paroled prisoners, aided by their white-livered cowards of the North.

Let me, my esteemed sir, warn you of the danger. Mil-

sened by his parolled prisonary, since by the danger. Mil-towards of the North.

Let me, my esteemed sir, warn you of the danger. Mil-lions have been sent here and will be used in the interest of Triden. Unless some counter movement it will be impos-sible for me or any other individual to arrest its productive

results.

The gontleman presenting this letter is fully aware of the moves, and, if you allow, will communicate freely to our friends and act promptly, or results will be disastrous. A hint to the wise.

Strictyl private and confidential. Yours very truly,
J. MADISON WELLS.

To Hon. J. R. Wrst, Washington, D. C.

J. MADISON WELLS.

To Hon. J. R. West, Washington, D. C.

Senator West permitted the committee to take a sopy of the letter.

MADDOX AND A COTTON CLAIM.

Mr. Maddox was examined by Mr. Lawrence, who asked him whether anybody offered him \$50,000 to report in favor of a cotton claim when he went to Louisiana to investigate.

The winess replied that no direct offer was suggested to him to that effect. It was after the unfavorable report had been made by him that a person said that if he had made a different report he might have realized money by it. Having been asked to give the name of that person Mr. Maddox replied that he preferred not to do so, as the person did not make such an offer, but made the remark rejerred to after the unfavorable report had been submitted. The name of the person having been demanded by a majority of the committee, witness said it was Magrew. He did not know his Christian Bame, but would ascertain it by Monday.

Mr. Sparks.—Was it Con. Magrew?

Witness.—I time it is.

by Monday.

Mr. Sparks—Was it Con. Magrew?

Witness—I think it is.

Mr. Sparks remarked that Magrew was connected with the St. Louis whiskey frauds.

The committee then cleared the room for private

with the St. Louis whiskey frauds.

The committee then cleared the room for private consultation.

Governor Wells sent a request to-day to the committee asking lint he oc allowed to give his testimony before them to-day, so that it could be placed before the public with that which Lattiched is giving before the House Committee of tee Senate.

The committee considered this request or Governor Wells at a secret session, and by a party vote refused to grant it, the five democratic members of the committee voting to refuse and the four republican members voting to grant it. By the same vote the committee refused to allow the request of Governor Wells to be entered on the record of their proceedings.

LETTER FROM THE PRISIDENT OF THE HOARD.

In the alternoon session Mr. J. Madison Wells submitted to the committee the following letter:—

The testimony of Joseph M. Madison Wells submitted to the committee in reference to alleged conversations between him and myself, and contain letters having been produced. I most respectively insist that my testimony in relation to those matter should be taken without delay. I fell it is due me that what I may desire to say on that subject should be knownittee immediately, and that the facts thould be the committee immediately, and that the facts finding in connection with my conduct as a member of the Returning Board, or as an indivinual, touching the subject ander construction, which I desire to withhold. On the contrary, I

CONTINUATION OF LITTLEFIELD'S EXAMINA TION-DETAILS OF THE ALLEGED SUBSTITU-

TION OF A PALSE RETURN FROM VERNON WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1877. Privileges and Elections met this morning at eleven

clock. Senator Howe presiding.
The examination of J. F. Littlefield was contin and in reply to questions by Senator Wadleigh, the witness testified that he his twenty-six years old; have been in New Oricans since 1868; was on the Alliance Steamship line as purser for two seasons; after-ward went to Galveston in the ice business; went back at Spearing's livery stable; succeeded in getting on the roll of the Custom House with \$83 per month salary; never did any work; was on the roll for five salary; never did any work; was on the roll for five or six months working for the party, doing nothing—like the rest of them; always made Spearing'h house his home; stayed in the front of the stable; helped him a littie, but paid nothing for his beard; was in the Castom House until the election of 1872; frequented barrooms, &c., but did not spend the greater part of his time there; after the election of 1872 was appointed clerk of the Returning Board through Colonel Johnson, who had him appointed in the Castom House; shortly afterward served as Secretary of the Board until the adjournment of the Returning Board, about two weeks; was then appointed hay inspector by Governor Kellogg; served as such until the fall of 1876, about two years and a half; had no permanent occupation until he went on the Board on the 9th of November; spent most of the time at Spearing's stables; had gambled in his lite, but very little in the last year or two; kept nouse during the past year with a lady, but objected to giving her bame; she was not his wife; she was an old acquaintance; witness hired the house in which they lived, paid \$7 or \$8 per month rent; had saved some hundreds of dollars when he left office; had considerable jewilless in New Orleans; she was not married; she had triends in New Orleans; she was not married; she had triends in New Orleans; witness passed for her husband; she bore his name and was always recognized as his wife; had two children by her; one was dead; the first one was born in 1872; witness had lived with the lady for five years; they lived lately on Chestuut street, in the Sixth district; kept house in five different houses, three in the Sixth district; served on the Returning Board from the 9th of November to the 23d of Decomber last.

Governor Wells made the suggestion.

three in the Sixin district; served on the Returning Board from the 9th of November to the 23d of December last.

Governor Wells made the suggestion to him of altering the returns on Sunday evening, December 3; dined with the Returning Board that same evening; had at the time no special charge of the Vernon returns; three clerks were in the room when Governor Wells made the suggestion, but do not think that they heard the conversation; Governor Wells called witness to him, and putting his finger on polls 2 and 9 of the electoral vote of Vernon parish, said:—

"Lattlefield, I want you to transpose these returns for the purpose of electing the republican cashidates."

Witness made no answer and the returns were left with him; sat at that tame desk and transposed the wotes, but did not complete the work that might, but got through with the electoral, State and part of the parochal returns; left the returns under some paper and found them there the next morning; told Eaton and Davis of his work; Eaton was drunk Sunday evening, as they all were, and promised to assist nim, but being sober the next morning rotised; then told Woodward of his work; fluished the work on Monday, put the return with the others; the return was brought back on Tuesday marked "compiled;" four or five days alterward Governor Wells told witness to destroy it; made no reply; had conversed with Governor Wells between the suggestion to alter and the order to destroy; Governor Wells was going to take the true return away with him, but did not, at witness' suggestion; did not know whether he order to destroy; Governor Wells was going to take the true return away with him, but did not, at witness' suggestion; did not know whether he order to destroy; Governor Wells asked us it we had found those three poils; that would make up the returns which had been destroyed from Vernon parish. This having been done Davis asked Wells to furnish his evidence on which to throw them out. Wells asked on it we had selected the three polls. We said "Yea." Mr. Davis a asked Wells to furnish his evidence on which to throw them ou! Wells asked us if we had selected the three polls. We said "Yez." Mr. Davis asked him how soon his evidence would be in to throw them out on. He said, "In a day or two," and took a memo-randum of the matter and went off. Davis placed the forced return among the other returns. Mr. Davis, Mr. McCormack, Mr. Eaton and Mr. Woodward never had any acquaintance with Wells previous to going on

had any acquaintance with Wells previous to going on that Board.

WHO IS COLLINS?

Witness don't remember that he has ever conversed with any one about this matter, except speaking to Mr. Eaton and Mr. Collins; Mr. Collins belongs somewhere in the West; witness has known him some years; he lived in Louisiana some time; be is an extonsive landowner; thinks the conversation with Collins was in Spearing's stable; Collins is about sixty-five years old; Collins said witness ought to bring the facts about the Vernon parish lorg ries to light for the sake of Spearing, who lavored the Nicholis government; Spearing complained of the republican government; Spearing complained of the republican government; and he had never been paid anything by any republican rule, and he thought a better state of things would come from a change, in which Nicholis should be made Governor. When witness first took this Vernon return be carried it home and forgot all about it till it dropped out of his pocket a day or two after, in putting on his coat at his house. This was in the morning. He put it in a drawer of the wardrobe. It remained there till the morning of the day witness left New Orleans.

A mg THING.

be done. The cierks sont by the House committee to New Orleans were never permitted to examine any of the returns or tanulated statement was placed in among the other tabulated statement was placed in the state of the other tabulated statement was placed in the state of the other tabulated statement was proposed to witness to practice to see if he could do it; nothing was said about counterfeiting the seal; never have seen that place.

Spearing supported Hayes and Wheeler, and the State democratic ticket; this feeling was general mong business men; many business republicing supported the Nicholis' ticket; the heavy business interest was all that way; the Kellogg government was acknowledged by republicians to be disastroits to the State and to the city; Colinas is a large, heavy man, about seventy years old; tisfred is a young man.

Witness has no personal Received of what took place in New Orleans after the 25th of December last, has not seen Gilford since; the night Gilford sent the despatch to Washington, to Allison, the was very much under the influence of liquor; the despatch was written in Gilford's room; Gilford claimed to be acquainted with Senator Allison; showed witness documentary evidence of such acquaintance; witness urged with the seal of the seal o

abstracted, but taken at the order of Wells. We had no difficulty in making up the parish returns from the originals, except as to the two which had been destroyed, and these were made up by the original compliations in the office. Witness proceeded to describe in detail the manner in which the electoral votes from the several parishes were compiled. The fictitious return is a correct, of within two votes of being a correct, copy of the original return, which was destroyed. The witness was subjected to an hour's cross-examination by Mr. Howe to test the correctness of his statements and of his recollection as to the manner in which the fabricated return of Vernon parish had been made up; witness was unable to state why or when Wells asked for three polls that would make up the aggregate of polls 2 and 9 destroyed; he or Davis did not tell him at once that the 178 votes were to be found in polls 2 and 9 ready made to his hand.

The session adjourned till Monday.

into ritorn he carred it homes and torgot all allous it ill it droped ont of large best styll was an it ill it droped ont to the presence of the warrings. It is not made to the presence of the day witness the presence of the day witness the presence of collecting the presence of collecting and witness witness and the formation of the internation, witness replied that he would not the internation, witness replied that he would not the internation, witness replied that he would not the internation of great importance; it was internation of great import

AMUSEMENTS.

ner—supplied the programme. The great old mast of fugue, J. S. Bach, appeared in the Suite, No. 3, and Gigue. The Pastoral Symphony, that most colestiat of instrumental works, represented Beethoven, and Wagner concluded the bil with the finale of the "Ring of the Nibelungen." From the wonderful and ingeniously wrought measures of Bach to the storm and earthquake of sound deafening effect, there is a long step. Like a bright vision the Pastoral Symphony steps in between the sturdy state and the music drama. There is a species of magnetism about the interpretation of a Beethoven symphony by Thomas' orchestra that cannot be overestimated, but rarely before did it reach such a degree of power as last evening. The performance of the "Pastorale" was something to be remembered. The utmost delicacy and the most sonorous effect, which the music demanded in turn from the players, gave the impression that the conductor had a band of virtuosi beneath his baton. The lovely introducion, Allegro ma non troppo; the idylic Andande, in which to the ceaseless babbling of the brook are added the murmar of the zephyr among the frees and the cail of the bird to its mate, the rattling scherzo, the storm and the impressive finale, all were treated with reverential respect, as if the spirit of the composer was infused into the bosom of each player. It may be doubted whether one would not experience considerable difficulty, even in Europe, to find an orchestra capable of playing the Pastoral Symphony as superbly as the band of Thomas can de.

The finale to the "Götterdämmerung" (Twilight of the Goois), the last of the Trilogy of Wagner, is certainly the most stupendous part of the work. The selection's made by Mr. Thomas commenced with the funeral march of Siegiried and ended with the funeral march of Siegiried and ended with the funeral march of become such an accomplished artist as Mm. Pappenheim to sing the arduous music of the Valkyr bride of the bero. The rien tones of her grand dramatic voice were needed to give due effect to the firewell of Brunchilde. The funeral march being brought out with distinctness. From the first seornful exclamations of Brunchilde, when she orders back the mourners, until the last dread act of vongeance, when she throws the brand.

Into Walkalla's glittering keep.

vengeance, when she throws the brand
Into Walhalla's glittering keep.

Mme. Pappenheim never faltered for a modient in
the trying ordeal. It was no easy task to hold her own
against the torrent of sound which surged up from the
orchostra and threatened to overwholm her voice. All
praise is due to the noble band of instrumentalists and
their admirable leader for such a concert as that of
last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence play to-morrow night

Miss Fanny Marsh opens a new theatre at Portland Me., early this month.
"Dan'l Druce" will be played February 12 at the

Park Theatre, Brooklyn. Tony Pastor presents a lively programme at his theatre to-morrow night.

nanager of the Italian Opers, Paris. Patti, Lucca and Stolz sang in the same week at the

Imperial Opera House, St. Petersburg.
"Robert le Diable" drew a \$4,000 house at the Grand Opera, Paris, during the first week in January. "The Happy Moke" and the opera bouffe cause

tinued laughter at the San Francisco Minstrels.
"Paris by Night" and Professor Logrenia, the presti digitateur, are the attractions at the Colosseum, Phila-

The musical comedy of "Marton, La Johe Bouque

"The Enchanted Cat" and quaint songs and sketche Minstrels. Boston is in high gice over the symphony concerts

present month. Oliver Doud Byron, with "Across the Continent," will begin an engagement at the Arch Street Theatre,

Philadelphia, this week. "Lemons" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre seemed to be sweet to the public palate, and is so well acted that it is likely to keep the stage for weeks.

Contests of aquatic skill between Captain Quigley and Miss Vivienne Lubin will be among the attractions at the Aquarium every evening this week.

& Paimer's company hereafter, and the Italian ballet has been engaged by Fox's Theatre, Philadelphia. "Rienzi" has been given with great success in Madrid, with Tamberlik as the last of the Tribunes,

Thus Wagner is marching on, conquering all lands,

Mme. Essipost will give three concerts at Steinwa Hall on February 13 16 and 17. She will play from some entirely new programmes in her vast répertoire. Street Theatre, Philadelphia, has been a successful one. Miss Netlson takes her place this week, opening as

"The Big Bonanza" will remain on the beards of the Olympic Theatre this week and will no doubt continue its success. It will be followed by others of Mr. Daly's

Theatre, for the last time, in "La Jolie Parlumeuse." On Tuesday Lecocq's new opera, "La Petito Maries,"

"Around the World" was first successfully performed by Captain Cook; but his achievement is eclipsed by the Kiralfys at Niblo's. The piece is rich in variety and the scenery is superb.
"Long Hair, or the Maniac Hunter" made a descent

recently upon the Academy of Music, Providence, R. I., in the person of an actor named Kit Carson, Jr. The play is said to be very lively. Miss Root will give the third of her interesting con certs for the benefit of the poor at Chickering Hall on Friday evening, the 16th inst. She will be assisted by a number of excellent artists in an entirely different

programme.

A Louisville critic, speaking of Essipoff, thus dilate on his subject:—"There is a sensuality in the enjoy-ment of melody and harmony that must be fed with melting strains and soothing chords." The friends of the writer entertain hopes of his recovery.

"The Danicheffs" will commence to-morrow night what will be no doubt a long and successful run. This drama, which created much excitement in Paris and London, has been eagerly looked for in New York, and Mossrs, Shook & Palmer will bring it out with new scenery and a cust of unexceptional power.

Edwin Booth will appear to-morrow night at the will be followed during the week by his famous personations of Claude Melnotte, Hamlet, Richetteu, Ruy Blas, Petruchio, Don Cæsar de Bazan and King Lear, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Feininger's music recitals, at

Chickering Hall, have become very popular. Mr. Feininger is a violinist of remarkable talent, and at his last concert he was received with abundant ap-plause. The next recital takes place on the 21st inst. Under the able direction of Mme. Corinne Thomasells a concert will be given at Steinway Hall, Tebruary 7,

for the benefit of the Italian Episcopal church. She will be assisted by eminent vocalists and performers and an orchestra conducted by Professor Theodore G. that of last night, when the musicians were driven be-hind the scenes and their places occupied by the

audience. "Our Boarding House" has made such a hit that standing room only has been placarded in the lobbies every night. ounced for this week at the Grand Opera House, and Miss Jeffreys-Lewis and Miss Georgie Drew will appear for the first time at this theatre. The performances of Miss Ida Jeffries in important roles, recently, have im-

pressed the public with her abilities. During her short dramatic career this young lady has shown rapid

rchestra under the direction of Max Maretzek. The nic of seats for Miss Abbott's debut has been im-

"All For Rer" must be withdrawn from the stage at Wallack's Theatre on Wednesday night, notwithstanding its popularity, to make place for a series of old comedies, which it is the intention of Mr. Wallack to produce in thorough style. The first of these will be "The Morning Call" and "Married Life." During the absence of Miss Dyas the part of Lady Marsden has been gracefully and intelligently performed by Miss

Agrand to the Church of the Annunciation, Man-nattanville, next Sunday evening, February 11. In addition to the regular choir the following artists will assist;—Miss Morrison, first soprano; Miss Mary Scal-on, soprano; Miss Agatha Manier, contralto; Mr.

of Music yesterday alternoon, with the following cost:—Arline, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg; Gypsy Queen, Mrs. Zelda Seguin; Thaddeus, Mr. Joseph Mans; Florestine, Mr. C. H. Turner; Count Arnheim, The house was crowded from parquet to dome. Four performances will be given this week, as follows:— Tuesday, "Lucia;" Wednesday, "Flying Dutchman;" Friday, "Mignon" (benefit of Miss Kellogg); Saturday,

"Fifth Avenue" has been rehearsed all the week at Mr. George Fawcets Rowe, and will be produced for the first time to-morrow evening at Booth's Theatre. Much attention has been given to the scenic effects, vented from penetrating the auditorium by a current of cold air near the footlights. The cast is large, and the principal serious parts will be intrusted to George Rignold, Frederick B. Warde, Miss Maade Granger and Miss, Kate Girard, while the comedy rôles will be enacted by Atkins Lawrence, George Knight and John

BROWN, THE MIND READER, CHAL-LENGED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Having read in this morning's issue the report of he entertainment conducted by Mr. J. R. Brown, at Chickering Hall, in which it is alleged that Mr. Brown, being blindfolded, after having touched a person in the audience, while being led by a stranger, "returned to the platform, and, removing the bandage, descended to the floor, and with little delay placed his hand upon the shoulder of the right gentleman."

Now, sir, I am myself a mind reader, in the same

Now, sir, I am myself a mind render, in the same sense as J. R. Brown is, and can do all of the feats he performed, with the exception of the last one as recorded above, and I beg to offer my opinion that neither Mr. Brown nor any other individual can, without the aid of a confederate, do what it is here represented he did. I shall be happy to meet Mr. Brown at any time he may wish, to be convinced of this fact, and I am so positive of what I assert that I would wager \$1,000 that he cannot do it without aid from outside parties.

Mr. Brown can get my right name and address at the Harallo office. In the meantime I sign myself.

AUGUSTUS STANTON.

THE ARION SOCIETY.

The third carnival festival of the Arion Society was held last evening at their club house, in St. Mark's place. There were about 500 ladies and gentlemen present, representing New York German society. The men were attired in evening dress, and each were a fancy head dress, made of green, gold and scarlet scene. The ladies were becoming evening costumes. Precisely at nine o'clock, after a lew remarks by the

Precisely at nine o'clock, after a lew remarks by the President, the musical part of the entertainment, under the leadership of Dr. Damrosch and Mr. Rietzel, was begun, the whole society singing "Dessimissisches Schalknarren-Lied," or the fool's song.

The evening, till tweive o'clock, was occupied in singing the following songs in German:—"Much Ado About Nothing," "Centennial Medley," "The Greeing from America" (sung at Cologue in the grand carnival last month), "The Flying Dutchman," "Husband's Thoughts," "Birthday," and "The Song of the Candidates," in English, which was a hit at the two aspirants for the Presidency.

After intermission and supper the grand march was opened and over 100 couples entered into the enjoyment of the dancing, which, with choice selections of music interspersed, was continued into the early hours of the morning.

THE COMING CARNIVAL.

THE SUCCESS OF THE PROPOSED FESTIVAL ASSURED-LARGE MEETING OF MANUFAC-TURERS AND THE DAY APPOINTED. The initiatory moves toward the inauguration of the

great carnival are being taken in earnest, and the prospect of a grand display on the occasion of the recoption of His Majesty is encouraging. In response to a call issued by Colonel St. Martin, representatives of the city met last evening at the Union Square Hotel to ing the carnival. Among the gentlemen present were representatives of the Herring and Marvin safe companies, the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, Decker Brothers, piano manufacturers; F. Grote & Co., Mitchell & Vance, Kittell & Co., the Lion and other large breweries, Fairbanks Scale Company, Fail, Fleischman & Co., J. Rifflard's Sons and the Lieder-kranz, Arion and other societies.

Colonel St. Martin presided and read the following proclamation:

BOYAL PROCLAMATION.

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:—
GRESTING—KNOW by that we, Rex. by the Grace of Monus, King of the Kingdom of Mirth and Plousure, do hereby amounce our royal will:—That we will honor our goodly city of Now York with our sovereich presence, and we do make this our proclamation to all our loving subjects that they may make all fitting arrangements therounte apportaining.

Imprimite—We do constitute and appoint our faithful subject and follower. Smith Ely, Jr., Mayor, Frince Large Majority.

Secundar—We do constitute and appoint our loving Knight, William St. Martin, Earl Marshal of the Kingdom, with the title of "Gotlam.

And we do further ordain that all orders and appointments emanating from these our representatives shall be as binding and of as ill force as if given under our own hand, and to the out time to time during our progress toward our pronnerous city make such proclamations from our own hand we do fine under our representations.

Green under our royal hand and seat this list day of rebrusry, A. D., 1877, and of our reign the 101st. REX. LAIST CONTRACT CONTRACT

A PEDESTRIAN'S CHALLENGE.

Naw York, Feb. 3, 1877.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
I hereby challenge William R. Learn to walk me two miles for \$200, at any place which he may name. By inserting this in your valuable paper you will oblige yours respectfully, FRANK J. MILLS, No. 360 Third avenue, care cigar store.

THE BAYSIDE MURDER.

OTHER UNPENETRATED MYSTERIES OF SUF-FOLK COUNTY.

Not the least remarkable feature of the recent alleged murder at Bay Shore is the tardiness with which the facts were made known to the public. This is probably attributable to the isolation of the scene of the occurrence, the disinclination to talk of the actors in the tragedy and the secretiveness on the part of the

in the tragedy and the secretiveness on the part of the officials. The Coroner went so far as to conduct a portion of his investigation in secret.

After he had been arrested, and before he was sent to the Riverhead Jail, Evans intimated to the Coroner the possibility that Borland might have killed Poyntz with the purpose of getting Evans into difficulty, as he (Evans) was an important witness for the prosecution in a case in which Borland was the defendant, but the supposition is disproved by Evans himself, who had previously asserted under oath that no person could possibly have got into his house that night without his knowledge. The affair is yet a mystery, and it is doubtful whether even a thorough investigation will clear it up. It seems to have been a murder without a motive.

and marked improvement.

Professor Heller offers a complete change of entertainment this week at his pleasant theatre. The wonders of the first will be new, and will be followed by Mr. Heller's own arrangement of airs from Bellini for the piano and a fantastic exposition entitled "Pianoforte Fractice of a Boarding School Misa." In addition to the second sight of Miss Heller there will be a series of astonishing optical illusions.

Miss Emma Abbott, the young American prima donna, whose appearance in Italian Opera in London last summer created such a marked impression, makes her first appearance here in concert at Chickering Hall on Wednesday evening. She will be assisted by Signor Brignoli, Signor Forranti, Mr. Case, and an

THE COLOMBIAN MASSACRE

The Town of Cali Sacked and Over Three Hundred People Massacred.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

General Pena Gives Unlimited License to His Drunken Troopsi

DANGER TO FOREIGNERS.

is," under Pona, at Cali, in the Cauca, is from the Panama Star and Herald of January 25:

Panama Star and Heratt of January 25:—
At the Pass of the River Cauca, about half way between Palmira and Cail, Pedi reviewed and harangued
his men, asking them but to retake Cail, and the price
of their victory would be six hours of sack and slaughter and the gratification of unrestrained lust, for
which purpose he charged them to spare the women
only, destroying the other inhabitants, root and

From his published report it appears he had over 2,500 men, organized into five corps, and with these he attempted to surround the town, which is open on all sides. At dayingh, on the 24th of December, the small body of conservatives observing Peta's approach, furlously attacked his advanced guard, but their number was so insignificant that they were soon cut to pieces. What followed is indescribable. The inhabitants awakened by the firing, saw the liberais pouring into the town by all the principal streets leading into the "pinza," with loud cries of "Death to the Goths," "Long hve Peha," "Down with the shameless Goths." In a dense mass of mingled horse and foot they advanced on the municipality—a dusky crowd of yelling miscreants—bedizened with red ribbons and streamers, made mad with drink and thirsting for blood and destruction.

While a few were breaking down the deors of the prison where the liberals who had been taken on the 18th of December were confined, the majority apread in every direction in search of plunder. A momentary check, however, was caused by a loud explosion made the municipality, and the confusion now increased tenfold by the shricks of the prisoners in that building. It soon appeared that the conservatives, anticipating the probability of defeat, had determined to blow up the magazine and bury themselves and their adversaries in the ruins. Most fortunately for the town, only a few boxes of carrindges ignited—still the shock blew out one side of the municipality, causing the death of the reckless partisan who doliberately fired the train.

As these events were taking place General Peña rode in after his men. Like them he was the worse for drink, and now he deliberately ordered the town to be sacked, giving his banditti five hours' license to slay, to rob and to outrage the defenceless inhabitants at discretion.

hounding on the excited most to break down and doors that were not immediately thrown. The scene of terror was at its height the houses were now bedizened with rags, shawls, handkerchiefs, table covers, coats, everything bearing the distinctive of the invaders, was requisitioned and displayed doors and windows. Such foreigners as could be flags among their effects also hung them out, it

whother the owners year move the consequence of the property destroyed belonging to the latter amounts to about \$150,000 or \$200,000, among English, German and Italian nationalities.

Robbery and worse had been heensed by a general of the Colombian Republic, and why should the plunderers spare any one when all were equally at their mercy? The commerce of Cali was doomed to suffer a shock from which it will never recover. A few merchants, favored by the exceptional position of their premises and by the assistance of friends among the invaders, succeeded in saving their goods, at the expense of all the liquors they had in their post session, but in the majority of cases the merc attemphas caused the loss of many valuable lives. By midday most of the stores were cleared of their concust. Men, women and children were seen staggoring in every direction under the burden of their spoil, and were in turn maitrented, knocked down, and sometimes oven killed, and deprived in turn by their fellow thieves of the proceeds of their robberies.

BRUNKENNESS AND ROBBERTY.

Fortunately, perhaps, for the town, it happened that the plundered stores contained large quantities of liquors. Barrels and cases of wine and spirits were turned into the streets, and a saturnalia of drunkenness began that will never be forgotten by those who have had the misfortune to witness the deplorable scenes it originated. The destruction continued in all its fury. Everything that could not be removed or was not thought worth removing was destroyed, chopped and hacked to pieces or burned. Thus many unfortunate merchants, and among them several toreigners, not only lost their all, but even their books and papers were destroyed. The bank also, whose preservation was of the utmost importance to the government and to the existence of a State where nothing but paper money had circulated to a state where nothing but paper money had circulated to a state where nothing but paper money had circulated to a state of the content and to the existence of a state whe

portance to the government and to the existence of a State where nothing but paper money had circulated for months past, was entered and robbed of many securities and of a large sum in notes. It must not be supposed that the private houses were all this time neglected. After the first rush on the stores had secured them an abundance of drink bands of frenzied men patrolled the town, reeling, shouting, firing and hacking at every living creature they mel on their way; but, still unsatisted with the slaughter in the streets, they poured into the houses of liberals and conservatives alike, mostly, though, of the latter, and continued the work of robbery, murder and destruction.

in the streets, they poured into the bouses of liberals and conservatives alike, mostly, though, of the latter, and continued the work of robbery, murder and destruction.

All the conservatives they met were ruthlessly killed, and many liberals who tried to arrest the barbarians in their progress, or to shield friends or relalatives and persons suspected of sympathizing with the conservatives, or of having no decided opinion in politics, shared the same fate. Neither age: nor sex nor infirmity constituted the least safeguard. Most of the conservatives, thicking, perhaps too rashly and selfishly, that the persons of men alone wore in danger, had abandoned their homes, leaving in them only the women of their households. Others, when the risk grew liminent, had endeavored to hide themselves indoors and were dragged out to be slain under the very eyes of the terrified women. On the other had the unfortunate wives and daughters of the conservatives were pittlessly hunted from house to house, meeting with the most shameless outrages at the hands of their fiendish pursuers. In the centre alone of the town eighty-seven houses have been sneked, guited and turned into shambles and the owners rendered dependent on charity for their immediate support. Nothing has been neld sacred, not even the churches, since they also were robbed and their very altars stained with blood.

SCENES IN THE SUNCERS.

But all the horrors are as nothing compared with the still more frightful excesses perpetrated in the suburbs and on the estates in the surrounding country. There murder, lust, robbery and incendiarism have continued unchecked for days together. All the small shopkeepers have been deprived of house and home; all the estates ravaged; their cattle driven away or shot; the honges torn down; the cane fields burned and even the inschinery destroyed, so as to render it useless to its owners.

It is but justice to say that many liberals lost their lives in defending their follow citizens, and at least we have to be thankful that a band o

no steps whatever to remedy the evils so wantonly occasioned.

It is almost a miracle that the foreign community has not to lament loss of life, as well as the great suffering caused to many by the destruction of their property and robbery of their goods. All have spontaneously resolved to leave the country at the earliest opportunity, but meanwhile they are entirely at the mercy of the populace. As it is, the condition of foreigners here is simply deplorable. For days together they could not even go into the streets without debking their hats with the colors of the conquerors—neutrality being here deemed a crime; and as the government will not or cannot render the protection required by the public treaties we would ask how far it is responsible for the losses incurred by foreigners, who are thus unable to move a step for the protection of their interests?

ALFRED DE MUSSET.

Mr. L. Sauveur continued his series of literary lectures at the Union League Club Theatre yesterusy afternoon by giving a laudation of the sensuous poetry of Alfred de Musset. As his audience, numbering about 100, was composed principally of ladies, his remarks